4

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STR 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholm Botel.—The ELVES.—Pas DE FASCINATION.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixt

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 385 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel—Emioprax Singing, Dancing, &c.—Mareppa a la Menken.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINTERLAY BALLADS MORICAL GENS &c., Fifth Avonue Opera House Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourin street.—Who Killed HIM POLICEMAN?

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Sing, Dancing, Bunlesquas, &c.—The New York Said

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Bro HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -Erntopian Min

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.-BLIND TON'S FAREWEI BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-THE CONNE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty third street and Fourth avenue. - Aut Expunsion.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Tuesday, May 29, 1866. NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we ar compelled this morning to leave out a number of advertisements.

# THE NEWS.

# CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a committee was appointed to investigate the condition of the national banks. The jo'nt resolution to facilitate inter-State commun was called up, and soon after the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to enable

the states lately in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union. The main points in the bill are that the State governments are illegal and as soon as they form legal governments they will receive representation pal purposes until the formation of new ones. All rebels tered as foreigners and must take out natural zation papers five years before they are allowed to vote The sections relative to the negro are as usual. The bill was ordered to the Committee of the Wh.le. The consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed, and, after some discussion, the bill was reported to the Hous. Several amendments were voted upon and the bill w finally passed by a vote of 111 to 11.

The republican Senatorial caucus yesterday transferred the whole subject of reconstruction to the Senatoria portion of the Reconstruction Committee, excluding Senator Johnson, who is a democrat. It is the general opinion that the second and third sections will be amended so that representation will be apportioned by the number of voters, and only those robels who have violated oaths to the federal government be disfran-

#### THE CITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the special committee appointed to designate a proper site for the erection of a structure for the United States Post Office and Courts recommended that these edifices be erected in any portion of the City Hall Park south of a line drawn from the nor herly corner of Beekman atreet and Park row. The Board subsequently adjourned to

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted tion directing the Street Commissioner to adver time for proposals for the erection of an iron railing around Madison square. A resolution in favor of provid-ing a stand of colors for the Ninth regiment was laid

Board adjourned.

The Board of Appeals met yesterday to hear applic lons from those liquor dealers in Brooklyn precincts whose licenses have been hitherto reserved. A full reort of the most noticeable cases appears in another col timn. Fifteen arrests were made yesterday for viola-tions of the Excise law. The parties were all held to ball in three hundred dollars each to appear before th Court of General Sessions.

The regular monthly meeting of the Youn: Men's Christian Association was held last evening at the room of the society. The attendance was large, including many ladies. The appointment of officers for the ensu-ing year was made, and after the reports of the various ittees were submitted the meeting adjourned.

tion of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites was tee was adopted, and a resolution of thanks tendered to the American Minister at Borne, Switzerland, for his efforts in behalf of the oppressed Jewish citizens of that country. After a lengthy discussion on the expediency of establishing a theological seminary for the education of candidates for the Jewish ministry the measure was finally adopted, the delegates in charge of the matter engaging to report as to the success of their movements at the next meeting of the convention. Having elected Messra, Abram Hart, H. Josoph, Rev. Issae Leeser and S. Saroni officers of the Board for the ensuing year, the delegates dispersed to reassemble at the call of the chair.

Dr. Buscil reports no admissions to the Cholers Hospital Ship since the last report. The number now on hand is forty-four.

is forty-four.

The Second brigade, National Guard, Colonel Louis The Second brigade, National Guard, Colonel Louis Burger commanding, held their field day in Kast New York yeat-rday. The movements consisted for the greater part in close column manocurres. This brigade numbers about three thousand men. In the evening they were reviewed by Major General Sandford and staff. The Ninth regiment paraded yesterday about three hundred and fifty strong and were reviewed by the

Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall.

The African Methodist Episcopal Conference held morning and afternoon secret sessions yesterlay at Zion I hurch, corner of Pieccker and West Tenth streets. This

orning an open session will be held.

The ship carpenters, caulters and joiners now on a rike marched in procession along the disks vester. strike marched in procession along the docks yester-day, with the view of inducing the men who had return-

in a peaceable manner.

The transition the bodies of the firmen who were killed at the recent fire at the Academy of Music was commonced yesterday. Evidence was adduced showing where the deceased were at the time the roof fel7 in. The examination will be continued this morning The Weed-Secor case came up before Judge Jones yes

terday on the precentation of the documents already published in the Herald. The Judge took the paper and reserved his decision.

d reserved h's decision. In the United States Commissioners' office, yesterday, before Commenoner Betts, James Bully charged James Hughes with baring defrauded him out of \$750 bounty purpose. The case, which presents some extraordinary

y may. The case, which pre-sha is me extraordinary
for as in the operation of the bounty jumping syste a, was repaired to this more less.
The ensemble of the particulars of the charges
y ferrol against M. Laurrande, of having absconded
at several thousand frames, the property of the Bank
of Postelers, France, was opened yesterday before Commarked one Betts. Bome evidence having been given, the

on us adjourned till to day. icted of grand larceny in stealing about three hun-dollars worth of clothing from Sarah Otts, No. 8 ock street, on the 8th of March. He was remanded tempt to steal a silver watch from Francis Wilcox, and

Xesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Benedict, the government obtained a verdict in a were entered at this port at a valuation of \$2,000, but the government appraiser advanced this figure to over \$3,000, and the cigars were sized for condemnation. Mr. Schan Alter and Mr. B. K. Phelps, United States Assistant Derict Allorneys, were for the government, and

Messrs. Kauffman, Frank and Wilcoxson for the defend-

actilement having been made between the parties.

Indictments have been found by the Grand Jury the Court of General Sessions arainst William Churchil and nine others for violating the new law to preven boarding house runners from boarding emigrant ship while tying in the stream.

A writ of error and stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Dr. Otto Claus, convicted of the manufacturities of Philip Carson and sentenced to State anslaughter of Philip Carson and sentenced to Statistion for two years. The case will now be brought be

The North American Lloyd steamer Atlantic, which arrived at this port on Sunday last from Bromen, havenet thousand one housand one housand one housand one housand one housand the life of the last of

hree births during the passage.

The steamship South America, having been detained over one day, will sail from pler No. 43 North river, to-morrow, 30th, at three P. M., for St. Thomas, Para, Per-nambuco, Bahia and Rio Jane're. The mails for the above places will close at the Post Office at half-past

David Carmody, who was sentenced some time ago to David Carmody, who was sentenced some time ago to the State Prison for three years for an assault on James Campbell, in Brooklyn, had his sentence commuted yes-terday to six months in the Penitentary, facts having come to the knowledge of the Court to the effect that Campbell was intimate with Carmody's wife while the latter was in the army, and the prisoner being thereby justified to a certain extent in the assault.

The stock market opened buoyant, became heavy and closed very firm yesterday. Governments were sleady, Gold closed at 183%.

Gold closed at 137%.

The fall in gold rendered commercial values in The fall in gold rendered commercial values more or less nominal and in many instances holders were anxious to secure a market for their merchandise even at lower prices. Cotton was dull, with more sellers than buyers, and prices were lower. Groceries were generally dull and heavy, but not decidedly lower. On 'Change flour was dull and lower. Wheat was lower. Corn lower and oats lower. Pork was somewhat firmer. Beef steady. Lard dull but unchanged. Petroleum dull and heavy, and whicker nominal.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

and whiskey nominal.

The total expenditures of the United States for quarter ending March 31 were \$172,049,363 16. The total receipts were \$237,544,644 85. The expenditures on account of the public debt were \$81,300,472 46

Official despatches from Mazatian, dated May 16, to the imperial Consul of Mexico, stationed at San Fran-cisco, which are corroborated by private letters, state that the liberals attacked the garrison of Herm the 4th, and after a bloody struggle captured the town. A scene of pillage then commenced, in which stores were ransacked, rich men robbed, poor ones murdered and women violated. Corona had been defeated at Sin aloa by the imperialists who were in hot pursuit e

The North Carolina State Convention continued its The North Carolina State Convention continued its sec-sion yesterday. An ordinance was introduced granting an amnesty to all prisoners except those guilty of crimi-nal fetonics prior to May 1, 1865. While discussing the question Mr. Caldwell, of Burke county, stated that bills of indictment against persons who had been in the rebe-army were quietly ignored by a grand jury which has on the commission of the alightest offences prosecuted Union men to the bitter end. The whole subject was finally referred to a special committee.

A Fonian Convention was beld in the city of Newark

A Fonian Convention was held in the city of Newark N. J., yesterday, at which both factions of the party were fully represented. A resolution was adopted re organizing James Stephens as the Head Centre of the organization. At a mass meeting in the evening Mr Stephens enforced the necessity of union and organiza-tion, and repeated his assertion that fighting shall com-

Jeff Davis is making the most of his limited parole Portress Monroe. Ho is out whenever the weather will permit. It is thought by his counsel that in case his trial is postponed as was reported in yesterday's Herald he will be allowed to go to his home on his parole until

It takes place.

The court martial for the trial of Colonel Paulding, th disbursing paymaster who deposited his funds in the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, thereby Josing \$300,000 to the government when the bank failed, was to have assembled in Washington yesterday.

The bodies of a man and woman were found on the

beach at Fort Hamilton yesterday. The body of the woman, like those discovered on Sunday at Coney Island

man, like those discovered on Sunday at Coney Island was enclosed in a sack.

The ratny weather which prevailed here on Sunday was general throughout the country. In Pensaylvania it became a terrile tormade, blowing down the bridge over Lackawaxen river at Ronesdale, and committing other damage. In Wisconsin a northeaster set in and continued twenty-four hours, accompanied by considerable rain. In California the rain fell in such abundance the state of the wheat crop.

that serious tears are entertained for the wheat crop, whole fields of it being prostrated.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona writes to the Commissioner at Washington, under date of April 12, that a serious rupture had accurred between the whites and Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Majors, and which ten present one white and rupe Indians had in which ten persons, one white and nine Indians, ha

The Missouri river steamboat Leodora was burned near

### The President and Congress-An End Within a week, if Mr. Thaddeus Stevens

keeps his word-and we sincerely hope that

he will have pluck enough to keep it-the quarrel between the President and Congress will be brought to a decided issue. In his speech on Saturday, referring to the removal of officials who do not sustain the President, Mr. Stevens angrily exclutmed:—"It is time that we built up a wall against such tyranny as this. It is malfeasance in the first if I were a little younger—and I shall be in a seek, I think-I would let these officers know that this is a grand inquest of the nation, before which men who are guilty in office shall be brought and their cases presented to another tribunal to try them." Mr. Stevens is quite right. The House of Representatives is a grand inquest before which guilty officials can be brought and the Senate is a constitutional tribunal by which such cases may be tried. If the Presi dent be "treasonable," if his Secretaries are "recreant," if Senators are "apostate," and if the President and his secretaries are "guilty of malfeasance in office," it is proper that they should be punished. Nobody can object to this. The constitution commands it. Mr. Stevens has, therefore, a clear course before him. Let not his backbone bend nor his knees grow weak. Let him present his charges in due and legal form and let us have a trial. The country is all ready for this movement if the radicals are. Things cannot and ought not the radicals are. Things cannot and ought not to go on any longer as they have been going on during the past few months. The best in-terests of the American people require that the quarrel between the President and Congress shall be ended in some way or other. The way that Mr. Stevens has chosen is, perhaps, the shortest, and consequently we are in favor

of its adoption.

We believe that in the bitter quarrel which has lasted so long and caused so much ill-feelradicals entirely wrong. We believe that the President is acting according to the constitu-tion and that the radicals are trampling the constitution under foot. We believe that the President's policy of reconstruction is safe, practical, national and statesmanlike, and that the failure of the radicals to offer any thing better or half so good, after many months of careful deliberation, ought to have been followed by a general and cordial acquiescace is the President's plan. We believe that the present Congress does not represent the ser ments of the people in regard to this great question and that the people are with the President almost unan mously. This is our creed.

and yet we call upon Mr. Stevens to make good the threat which he uttered on Saturday. It does not matter for what reason he uttered it. His wishes in regard to the Pennsylvania appointments may have been disregarded; he may have been aggravated by the predestined failure of his reconstruction scheme in the Senate; but, whatever his motives, he has at length reached the logical conclusion of the radical programme, and we want to see the game played out. All through this quarrel the radicals have displayed the utmost consistency. They have struck repeated blows at the Presi dent; they have controlled his Cabinet; they have dared him to change his advisers; they have treated his vetoes contemptnously they have annoyed him in every possible manner and they have abused him in public and private upon every occasion. To these outrages there have been merely verbal responses from the White House Not until recently have radicals been removed from office; and even now the President has commenced at the little end of the hydra's tail, instead of chopping off its heads like a Hercules. But these removals, small as they are, have aroused the wrath of Mr. Ste vens. He has already ordered a bill to be prepared depriving the President of his constiutional and time-honored prerogative, and he now proposes to impeach all the officials con-cerned in the affair. We sincerely trust that he will carry out his threat and talk no more buncombe about the wonders he intends to

We assume this position in relation to this quarrel and state our views thus frainly and unreservedly because it is evident that the people are heartly tired of having the government disgraced at home and abroad by so violent a feud. What respect can anybody entertain for a country whose executive and legislative departments are openly and bitterly hostile! When the radicals declare that the President is a traitor and the President asserts that Congress is led by rebels, It is time that some solu ion of the d'moulty should be discovered. We have fought four years for the Union ; we have sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of money for the Union; our gallant armies under General Grant triumphed over the Southern rebellion in order to restore the Union, but we are now more disunited than ever. This is somebody's fault : somebody is to blame for it and the people insist upon a settlement of the dispute as to whether the President or Congress is responsible. From neither the President nor Congress can they obtain any satisfactory response. Thus far the President has the best of the argument but the worst of the quarrel. He talks as though he were right; but the radicals act as though they were right. He insists that Southern representatives ought to be admitted to Congress; but the radicals keep them out. He insets that the South ought to be governed like the rest of the nation; but the radicals keep the South under the dominion of the bayone and the Freedmen's Bureau. He issues orders and by command of the madicals his own Cabinet officers disregard these orders. In the meantime here we are with half a country heavy taxes, a depreciated currency and the extremists of both parties only restrained from meditating revolutionary proceedings by the certainty that General Grant, who is acceptable to all parties, will be our next President. But the next Presidency is still a long way off and this quarrel cannot continue until then with out fearfully injuring the country. When a Congressman is permitted to accuse the President of treason, the Scoretaries of malfeasance in office and honorable Senators of apostacy. without being once called to order for his violations of parliamentary rules and without a vote of censure being passed upon him, the most indifferent must be roused to an approciation of the dangers of the situation. Such outbreaks are perilous to the public peace, fatal to the reputation of the United States and indicative of an animosity that cannot be too promptly checked. The remedy which Mr. Stevens himself proposes is a severe one; but It is much better than doing nothing. If the not change his Cabinet and call our leading generals and admirals into his councils, it remains for the radicals to force matters to an issue, just as they have always taken the initiative. We know precisely how the scheme of Mr. Stevens will end; we know that the President will be sustained both by Congress and the people. And it is for this very reason and because we hope that this new attack will cause the President to act and thus expose the weakness and punish the perfidy of these malcontents that we eagerly second the proposal of Mr. Stevens and pray that he may young enough "within a week" to make

THE OPERATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.—The are two conspicuous features in the operations of the Excise law that must attract observation One is the humorous side of the question, as presented by the many shifts resorted to in order to avoid its obligations, and the other is the tragic phase of the question, as exemplified in the riots, bloodshed and general turbulence arising from it in the suburbs of the metropolis where the law is not in force. On the hand we have the concert saloons flanking the commissioners by keeping open on Sunday which they have not done for a long time, presenting all the attractions of their pretty wait-ing girls and other inducements to Sabbath desecration, on the pretence of vending only coffee and ten and sweetmeats. This they can do with impunity, it appears; but how long will it be before the surreptitious distribution of more intoxicating beverages will become familiar to the frequenters of the Sunday concerts? But whether liquor is ever sold in these resorts or not, we take it that it is infinitely more demoralizing to keep these places open on Sunday than to furnish a gentleman with a bottle of claret at his dinner in a hotel or restaurant. In the light of this curious discrimination the Excise law is absurd. Then we had the extraordinary spec-tacle the other day of a number of dealers who were arrested for violating the law by keeping open after midnight putting in the plea that as they had no license the law was not binding upon them. The plea was sustained by the po-lice justices, thus establishing the fact that those who violate the first principles of the law by selling liquor without a license are not subject to the penalty for disregarding its minor fee tures, putting a premium, as it were, upon illegal business; another evidence of the absurdity of the law.

good his threats and beasts.

of this enactment occurred on a Hoboken ferry boat on Sunday, when a man discharged pistol at another and wounded him, in the nidst of a dense crowd of women and childre Various trivial cases of assault have occurred in that vicinity since the law went into operation and also in our own immediate sul In fact drunkenness has increased on Sunday in and around the city for the past few weeks although the public drinking places have been closed. This fact is sufficient to prove that stringent laws for the regulation of the appe tite defeat themselves. Police laws for the maintenance of public order, whether applied to the sale of liquors within certain hours and by respectable parties, or for any other pur-pose, can easily be made effective; but sump-tuary laws or laws indiscriminately constructed, with extreme and impractical provisions are always a failure and work more harm than good. In this latter category the new Excise law comes and its fruits are already beginning to develop themselves.

WAR OR PRACE-PROSPECTS OF A EUROPEA Congress.—As the dangers of a general war are thickening in Europe rumors, suggestions and speculations in reference to a peace con gress are multiplied. Among the latest of such umors is that of the Florence Nazione of Maj 15, that a note from the French governmen had reached the Italian capital proposing the assembling of a congress; "that France is said to have declared that she makes this proposal with the view of preventing war, without, ever, pretending to impose that mode of settle-ment," and that the Italian government is stated to have declared in rep., to this note the would require the basis of the preliminary negotiations to be the cession of Venetia.

"The cession of Venetia," a condition pr edent, is, then, the d fliculty to a peace con gress, so far as Italy is concerned, while the exclusion of this question from a congress would be the obstacle presented by Austria. In the same way, pro and con, the cossion of the Danish duchies operates as a bar against congress in reference to both Austria and Prussia. The three Powers, therefore, that are on the verge of war are excluded from a peace congress in advance by the very terms which they severally impose as the conditions

necessary to secure their participation in it. The chances of peace, then, depend upon the chances of a conference between England, France and Russia; and the consent of Napo leon to such a conference will depend upon the understanding that it is not to be bound by those detested treaties of 1815. It appears that on May 15 several of the Paris journals reported that there had been a meeting ! ween Earl Cowley (the English ambassador). Baron Budberg (Russian ambassador) and M. Druyn de Lhuys (French Minister of For eign Affairs), "with the object of bringing about a peaceful solution of the pending diffi-culties." There was, however, no confirmation of the intelligence; and from the simple fact that Napoleon stands aloof, on the plea of neutrality and freedom of action, when his active intervention in behalf of peace would secure peace, it is apparent that he wants war, is prepared for war and that it is not likely there will be a congress to prevent war through his agency as a peacemaker. France has everything to gain from war; Russis may also gain largely and has nothing to lose. England can do nothing without France and Russ's, and so the chances for a European peace congress are exceedingly slim and doubtful. We are rather inclined to the conclusion that war will actually be commenced in Italy while the newspapers of Paris are still discussing the chances of peace and a prace congress.

GENERAL HOWARD AND THE OUTRAGES IN THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, -General Howard bas written a communication to the Secretary of War in explanation of his attempt to screen certain agents of the Freedman's Bureau from the consequences of offences charged against them, and says that "said letter was written prior to the publication of Steedman's and Fullerton's report and only intended to wouch that, inasmuch as "a majority of those officers complained of are officers selected from the army, generally of excellent record and always vouched for by men of the highest standing in the community, hereafter a fair trial be allowed to every officer accused prior to the publication of charges against them." This request boars a ampicious aspect. What is there in the reports of Generals Steedman and Fullerton in regard to the operations of the Bureau that does not thus far support and endorse all that has been received and published from private sources? Docs General Howard pretend that it is necessary the charges shall be referred to a secret comrelegion before the poor negro can be protected from the cruelty and avariciousness o the puritanical agents of the Bureau? Is it no cessary to whitewash the glaring evidences of rapacity concerning these agents which come before the public through responsible, if not immediately official, channels? It seems to us that General Howard, while vainly attempting to excuse himself from the accusation o screening the implicated officers from the charges prefetred has laid himself liable to a more serious one, and that is of a desire to have the malefactors tried before a secret and partisan tribunal, where their wrong doings an be conveniently colored to suit party in terests, if not of public propriety. The more the subject of this Freedman's Bureau is ventilated the more the public will come into knowledge of its improprieties. We publish elsewhere, in this connection, an official list of the officers of the Bureau who have been placed under arrest by order of the President.

IMPORTANT FROM BRABIL.—Some time ago the government of Brazil evinced its liberality by a respectable subsidy to the line of American steamships established between the port of New York and the port of Rio Janeiro, in Brasil. We are now led to the opinion, by reports from Washington, at present unofficial, that the enlightened policy of the Emperor of Brazil will be still further carried out. It is stated that the Emperor purposes to open the coast-wise trade of his empire to foreign vessels, thus yielding American merchants and shipowners a profitable trade with which no European country can compete. Dom Pedro des the liberal policy of his government. It fore-shadows the enlightenment that is obtaining in the councils of the Emperor of Breal, which but the first serious case of the tragic effects | we hope will not be extinguished until the

magnificent Amazon and the rich treasures and urces of the interior of the great empi Brazil are offered to the Americans of the North for development. Then will the Emperor practically realize the richness of his ealm and the usefulness of his reign.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO—EFFECT OF THE News in England.—There can be no more of the ruling class in England than the manne in which the news of the Valparaiso affair was received there. While in Parliament minis ters were compelled to own that they had tied chants of Liverpool held a meeting at which, after a great deal of strong language had been used, condemnatory of the course of the govern nent, a resolution of thanks to Con for his generous and spirited conduct. just what we expected. We knew that the British people would not be satisfied with the conduct of their representatives and that their indignation would react upon the gover It makes us regret all the more that Commo dore Rodgers did not fling aside his own instruc tions and act out the part to which his inclina tions led him. It would have made him a hero abroad as well as at home and established a precedent that would have conferred a lasting enefit on the commerce of the world. The refusal of Earl Russell to permit th

British Admiral to protect the property of the English merchants at Valparaiso was, no doubt, dictated by the same cowardly apprehensions that prevented him from uttering a word in defence of Denmark, when a little firmness on his part would have prevented Europe from drifting into a general war. The truth is that the governing class in England have such a dread of the effect of war on their interests that they prefer that Great Britain should abdicate her position as one of the first class Powers of the world to their incurring such a risk. They do not see that the pursuance of a timid policy is the surest way to provoke what they fear. Aggression always follows upon the exhibition of a consciousness of weakness. From being despised abroad they will fall into contemps at home and the people will very soon begin to ask if it be fitting that their affairs should be consucted by men who consult only their own selfish in erests.

EXPLANATION OF THE SEMPHIS RIOTS.—The initial official report in relation to the Mem phis riots has by this time been received by the government. It is that of General Stone man, commander of the post, and he tenor was foreshadowed by our Memphis correspondent n our issue of yesterday. It will be interest ing to the country to know that these outrages are not traceable to may complicity on the part of the respectable inhabitants of Merabis, disloyal as they might have been during he rebellion, nor to the returned rebel soldiers, as many people in the North have sur-mised. The whole series of tunults and tragedies, it appears from our present informa tion, resulted from a feeling of intense hatred entertained by the local police against a de tachment of negro troops stationed in Memphis, between whom there have been Lequen ncounters in the discharge of their respective Inties. With the light before us of the pegre fots that have occurred at certain periods it he city of New York, there can be but little question as to the character of the riots in lemphia. It has been a desperate conflict between whites and blacks as to who shall somnand domestic labor in subordinate exparities. This contest will probably avevail until either one race or the other can triumphantly com mand the position, and, in a political point of view, the votes. In the meantime we awati further reports from Memphis, in order that we may avoid prematurely judging the merits of

THE PENNSPERANTA CAMPAIGN - HEISTER CLA SER.—The democratic candidate for Governo of Pennsylvania now in the field is a Mr. Heister Clymers of Berks county /. a copperhead of the Vallandigham school - His oppo-Genry, one of the mest distinguished and popular Union soldiers of the war. The setting up of Clymer, therefore, against Geary amount to a democratic desent in advance. heretofore urged the propriety of a reconsideration of Clymer and the nomination of a candidate by the densocracy acceptable, from his antecedents an Repinions, to the Johnson republicans. The Baltimore American says that this step will probably be taken; that a movement is on foot for the withdrawal of Clymer and the substitution of a more available man for the Johnson Union platform upon which the democrats now profess to stand. The real fight in the October Pennsylvania election, however, will be upon the Congressmen and the Legislature; and for Congress and the next Legislature (which will have the election of a United States-Senator) the efforts of all conservative Union men, republicans and democrats, should be directed against the game of Thaddeus Stevens, and his benchman, Forney. The candidate for Governor is only important as bringing strength or weakings to the party concerned upon these other issues; but even in this view Clymer is a dead weight that ought to be thrown off.

# BOARD OF ALGERMAN. BE PROPOSED WADENING. OF PIFTH AVENUE—A SITE FOR THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE SELECTED. The Board met at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Al-

erman Norton in the chair.

Alderman Varocz having presented a rere

ferred to the special committee having the subject in charge.

Alderman McGissm offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that a commission having been appointed to report upon the selection of a suitable sits for a Post Office and United States Courts, and that commission having decided that the Gity Hall Park was the most suitable locality; therefore,

Resolved, That a joint committee of these members of each Board be appointed to confer with the Commissioner of the Sinning Fund, and tender to the United States Commissioners any portion of the Park south of a line drawn from the sortherly owner of the Sinning Fund, and tender to the United States Commissioners any portion of the Park south of a line drawn from the sortherly owner of Beahman stream and Park row, with the right to build vaults, upon such top me as they may deem desirable taking lake consideration, the advantages to be derived from the city from the creation, of said edition at Subsequent to The adoption.

Subsequent to the adoption of this resolution the Chair appoint on such Committee Aidermen McGinnis, Varuom, and Ryers.

On rootion the Poard adjourned to Mcaday afternoon notion at two o'clock.

Personal Intelligence.

General Green Clay Smith, asymber of Congress from Kentucky, is stopping at the fire Nicholas.

Judge Ingraham, of this city, who has been preciding over the Circuit Court of Tameze, which has just closed a was made the recipiers of a set of resolutions, upon the termination of the farmit, by the members of the bat of Oswego county, which resolutions set forth their appreciation of that gentleman as an impartial judge and profound scholar.

ALLY TO ANYMHATE ONE AREAS STORY AND THE COURT OF THE COU

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

PICTOBIAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Benson J. Logging. Vol. I. Geo. W. Childs, Philadelphia.

One of the works in which the skill of the draughtsman and engagers has been called in to illustrate the test, with most advantage to the narrative, is Mr. Lossing's history of the war just ended. It is seldom that such a careful compilation of facts and such correct artistical embellishments are to be found in the same book. There is not a page in it which has not one or more explanatory engravings, the fidelity of which can be at once recognized. Although the pictorial features of the work are those which will first attenct attention, they must set be allowed to collipse its literary merits. We can assert with truth that it is the first con-cionitously written history of the war that has been given to the world since history of the war that has been given to the world since its close. It is neither one-sided as to its facts nor as to its conclusions. Mr. Lessing, as a loyal man, of course cannot be expected to justify the course of the rebels; but every plea which has been urged in favor of sacession, every extenuating circumstance which has been advanced in justification of the extreme measures resorted to by them during the war, fluds a pince in his narrative. It is thus we understand the duties of the historian; and it is a gratification to use to find that they are a understand by the historian himself. The work in its typographical features is a credit to the American press. It has been got up with a fastification tenter of the course of expense which few bits printers can appreciate. A choicer, daintier or more attractive object for the drawing room table could near well have been devised. It is all the more entitled to our admiration because it combines literary with artistic excellence and constitutes a monument to the patriotism, wife devotion and heroism of our reldiers the like of which has not hitherto been built up.

Betweeners. A Novel. By the Author of "The Scient' Women." "King" Come." & C..... & &c...

BEVEINSTRE. A Novel. By the Author of "The Sient Woman," "King's Cope," &c., &c. Carleton, Publisher.
This is a story somewhat in the style of Trellope's "Dr. Thorne." The plot is good and the interest is well sustained the control of the control

Dr. Thorne." The plot is good and the interest is well ustained throughout. The author gives us a little too nustained throughout. The author gives us a little too much of English middle class country life and the tittle progress of the story, which reads sufficiently rapidly. The heroine, Regina Howard, is a charming creation. Regina is the great grand-aughter of an old French nobleman and daughter of an English curate. She has been left an orphan early in life, and is brought up by her grandmother. She is very handsome, an excellent musician, and very amiable—qualities which, of large fortune, of which her future lover and husband has been despoiled by one of those combinations of Bit luck which are at the service of all novel writers. The lover is a certain S'r Aibert Wellingham. His mother, woman of great intellect and refinement, is one of the prominent characters of the story, which has many triking features of resemblance to "Never Too Late To

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY, EMBRACING ELECTRO-PRY-SIOLOGY AND ELECTRICITY AS A THERAPHUMIC. By Alfred C. Garcatt, M. D. J. B. Lippinosts, P. Hadelphia.

more experimented with and is still so little understood as that of which br. Garratt's book treats. Whenever the zervous system begins to manifest diseased action by as that of which Dr. Garratt's book treats. Whenever the nervous system begins to manifest diseased action by iteral disturbance of a serious character electricity is generally one of the first remedies resorted to. Whether through ignorance on the part of the medical practitioner or through the inefficiency of the agent itself, we have solden seen permanently beneficial effects result from ite appetration. In that class of nervous affections, for changel, to which it terary men are subject, and which more generally price from inattention to districte than from their field interpretable, and which more generally price from inattention to districte than from their field interpretable, and shiftened in the regularity of one's meals, and absticence from such things as are lakely to underly stimulate the system, will, in since cases out of ten, restore the invalid to good health. Leasely the use of electricity as a remedial agent has maked fallen into discredit with the faculty. In it pot because it works more injury than good of course Br. Garant's theories go to established and frequently fallow pretensions of medical science for as to know, a levely fresh burst of eithinstam in favor of a farticular class of remedies, the results of experience and frequently fallow pretensions of enthusiasm in favor of a farticular class of remedies, the results of experience and force connected with the health of the monitors. It is in this light, are a complicated the book is racely to prove mean, for groups together all the facts and discoverier connects with this branch of discapouter. It is in this light rather than in that of a work of an original and an gostive character; that we down it worthy of notice. TRATION . Carleton, Broadway.

TRATION. Enricton, Broadway.

The peculiar class of wit of which this volumvis out of the exemplars is claimed to be essentially American We have never no regarded it. It is, according to out notions, simply a Yankee modification of those cutes vagances in Punch which as one time used to armse the vagatoes in Panch which is one time that to annote world, but of which people some pecame heartily the world, but of which people some pecame heartily the time annotate awaits the efforts of our own word conto then to the series of the assument of children—come them, we admit, of larger growth. Amusing as settings may be on the stage or even constantly in the content of the series of the ser form. Our language is becoming spiller by the admixture of forsign-idiouse with in render it still worse by a parges of our

addited, of infinitesimal proportions.

May canols and Hyper and Other Po-By Aubrey de Vere. Lawrence Keltoor au sireet.

and sirect.

36a De Vere's poetry is sirrays pleas 'ne, though not always original or striking in its forms. In a collection purely devotional, like the present, itiesm, scarcely be expected to rise to the point of genus. Then is but little roometor inspiration of that kineth comps show which must follow a certain fixed-order of ideas. It is true must follow a certain fixed-core of ideas. It is true that some of the finest poelised affusions but he language have been of a seligious character; but they man include a seligious character; but they man include a seligious character; but they man include a seligious feelings, he would food a impossible to maintain through a volume et suich thement is offer that ungestime en to his first attempts. In meet, nevertheless, to find the poets devoting a position of it cir attention is church parlmody. It would go its sheet that the tendency of the age is religious, and, that there is a demand for such works. mane for such works.

SONGS OV THE NOON AND NIGHT. By M iss Elve
Word. Published for the Authoress.

No. 10 or The Noon AND Mich.

When Published for the Authorese.

To say that this collection does not exhit it many fashs of sentiment and restre would be according it appraise that it does not desayes; but that at a say perior to the general run of poums "by young ladies" in a readily attest. Some of the pieces are marked by cont identification of the pieces are marked by contidentification. Their tone is in general healthy, and through out them all we find a deep religious fashing perveding.

CATHOLIC ANECDITES, or the Catechiams in Examples. By the Brothers of the Christian. Schools. Translated from the Prench, by Mas.

J. Saddler. By dillic & Co.

There is little that is doctrinal in the aim or matter of the little volume. It is wisdiscorne reading for the

of this little volume. It is wholesome reading for the Protectant, the Brest sterion, the Jew and the Qualest as well as for the Catholic. For young people expectally it is a desirable book. There are few, young or old, wall not profit by a parcent of it.

The Fire Department.

INCREASE OF THE SALARIES OF THE MUMINION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Commissioners have resolved to increase the salaries of the officers and men of the department of th

which will take effect from the 4th of May, the day the tax k-vy was signed by the Governor.

It has be on a question whether the Board would not refuse to tay the fall increased amounts, and one of the Commissioners, who has bitterty opposed the increase, declined, it is said, to take action in the matter. Commissioners Abba and Brown baye, however, strongly advecand the increase, and would have been willing that still hister salaries should be paid could the lower portion of the city should certainly receive as laws, one Uroussand dollars per annum. Thois duties are notes one Uroussand dollars per annum. Thois duties are notes one the tay of the city should certainly receive as laws, one Uroussand dollars per annum. Thois duties are notes one the tay of the city should certainly receive as laws, and they can retain the tay to the tay of the city should certainly receive as laws.

Nomes.
Chief Engineer
Assistant Engineer
District Engineer Poreman 1,440
Foreman 960
Assistant Foreman 960
Engineers of steamers 1,850
The families of the late Waters and Wale lined at the Academy of Blunc fire, have \$1,000, being the arroant their lives were the me transc companies. John F. Denin, a burned at the same fire, is the geopain of per week while sick. He is still in the Neptial, but is fest immuration